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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/846
S/23431
17 January 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 20
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 16 January 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the statement made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, dated 2 January 1992, concerning the Government's recognition of the independence of the 12 members of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and the annexed statement circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 20, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saly KHAMSY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic

Recently, following profound changes in the territories of the former Soviet Union, 12 Republics proclaimed their independence.

Consistent with its steadfast foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship and cooperation with other countries, and anxious to develop further the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation with these Republics, the Lao People's Democratic Republic officially recognizes the independence of the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Georgia and is prepared to establish diplomatic relations with them.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic notes that the Russian Federation will exercise all prerogatives and fulfil all the obligations of the former USSR at the international level, in accordance with the agreement reached within the framework of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/46/846*
S/23431*
20 January 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 20
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 16 January 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the statement made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, dated 2 January 1992, concerning the Government's recognition of the independence of the 11 Republics of the Commonwealth of Independent States and of Georgia.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and the annexed statement circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 20, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saly KHAMSY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* Reissued at the request of the Permanent Mission of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations.

ANNEX

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic

Recently, following profound changes in the territories of the former Soviet Union, 12 Republics proclaimed their independence.

Consistent with its steadfast foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship and cooperation with other countries, and anxious to develop further the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation with these Republics, the Lao People's Democratic Republic officially recognizes the independence of the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Georgia and is prepared to establish diplomatic relations with them.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic notes that the Russian Federation will exercise all prerogatives and fulfil all the obligations of the former USSR at the international level, in accordance with the agreement reached within the framework of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

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S/23432
16 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 16 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CANADA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to enclose the text of an announcement by the Right Honourable Brian Mulroney, Prime Minister of Canada, concerning the recognition by Canada of the Republics of Slovenia and Croatia.

I would be grateful if you would have the text circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Louise FRECHETTE
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

Annex

Announcement made by the Prime Minister
of Canada on 15 January 1992

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney today announced that Canada has recognized the republics of Croatia and Slovenia of the former Yugoslav Federation as independent States. Both republics have declared their independence and asked for international recognition.

The Prime Minister noted that the Yugoslav Federation as we have known it no longer exists and cannot be reconstituted by force.

He indicated that, before establishing diplomatic relations with Croatia and Slovenia, Canada will wish to be satisfied with respect to their plans for adherence to the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, the Charter of Paris and other CSCE documents, particularly regarding full respect for human rights and the protection of minorities.

Canada will continue to apply the United Nations embargo on the export of all arms to this area of conflict.

The cases of other republics remain under review.

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S/23433
17 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 16 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 729 of 14 January 1992 by which the Council decided to enlarge the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) to include the verification of the implementation of the Peace Agreement for El Salvador which was signed in Mexico City today, 16 January 1992.

In accordance with that resolution, and having carried out the necessary consultations, it is my intention to appoint Brigadier General Victor Suanzes Pardo (Spain) as Chief Military Observer and commander of the military division of ONUSAL. Brigadier General Suanzes Pardo is currently serving as Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Observer Mission in Central America (ONUCA) whose mandate will terminate tomorrow, 17 January 1992, in accordance with resolution 730 which has been adopted by the Security Council today.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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S/23434
17 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 16 January 1992 (S/23433) concerning the appointment of the Chief Military Observer and commander of the military division of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) David HANNAY
President of the Security Council

92-02097 2902h (E)

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GENERAL

S/23435
17 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF LEBANON TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that the Lebanese Government has decided to request the Security Council to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), which expires on 31 January 1992, for a further period of six months, on the basis of the provisions of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 501 (1982), 508 (1982), 509 (1982) and of all other relevant resolutions and decisions of the Security Council.

Since the last renewal of UNIFIL, some major constructive developments have taken place which have further strengthened the position of the Lebanese Army and internal security forces in the south and in particular in villages adjacent to the occupied zone. The units deployed in this area have been fortified and restructured, rendering them a more cohesive force. In addition, the Army has confiscated all heavy and medium weapons and has banned all forms of armed presence in areas under its control, including Palestinian refugee camps, ports and the coastal region of the country.

Furthermore, my Government is pleased to report that perfect coordination exists between the command of UNIFIL and the Lebanese Army, whose deployment has proceeded smoothly in areas in the south. The two Forces enjoy a constructive relationship on the highest level and currently consultations are under way so as to ascertain the best way in which the Lebanese Army can take over additional areas from UNIFIL.

In the wake of all these positive developments and at a time when the Lebanese Government has delivered the nation unto a process of normalization, Israel has amplified its refusal to withdraw from southern Lebanon despite the participation of both countries in the Arab-Israeli Peace Conference, which began in Madrid and proceeded to Washington. While Lebanon is doing its utmost to restore peace and stability to the area, the reaction of Israel has been to step up its efforts to impede and thwart any attempt to bring harmony to Lebanon. As a pretext for perpetuating its occupation of the south, Israel seeks to destabilize Lebanon so as to prevent the Lebanese Army from keeping

law and order. Last year alone, Lebanon delivered 16 letters of complaint to the Secretary-General, detailing a series of bombardments and assaults on the civilian population by Israeli Forces and their proxies.

The Lebanese Government calls the attention of the Council to the gravity of the increase of hostilities in southern Lebanon, and implores the Council to take new and unprecedented steps to bring an end to the violence, through the prompt implementation and galvanization of its resolution 425 (1978), which will enable the Lebanese Government to extend its authority over the entire south of the country up to its internationally recognized boundaries. At a time when the United Nations, and in particular the Security Council, is witnessing growing strength as part of the new world order, Lebanon expects that Israel's transgressions against its sovereignty will be brought to a swift and decisive end.

In this context, the presence of UNIFIL continues to remain of utmost necessity to provide much of the needed assistance and international support for the civilian population faced with the brute and arbitrary nature of the Israeli occupation. However, this assistance cannot be a substitute for the fulfilment of UNIFIL's original mandate as stipulated in Security Council resolution 425 (1978), which is to ensure the withdrawal of Israeli Forces from Lebanon and to assist the Government of Lebanon, through the Lebanese Army and internal security forces, in re-establishing its legitimate and effective authority in the area.

The Lebanese Government takes this opportunity to pay tribute to the UNIFIL command, troops and administrators, and to the troop-contributing countries for their efforts and sacrifices in serving the cause of peace. It also expresses its deep appreciation for the tireless endeavours of the Secretary-General and his aides, which are instrumental in the valuable presence and mission of UNIFIL in southern Lebanon.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Khalil MAKKAWI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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S/23436
17 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour, in my capacity as the Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of January, to enclose the text of Resolution No. 5158 adopted by the Council of the Arab League on 16 January 1992 concerning the recent accusations directed against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

I would greatly appreciate if you may kindly circulate the text of this resolution as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali A. ELHOUDERI
Chairman, Arab Group for January
Permanent Representative
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Annex

Resolution adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States, at its resumed session, on 16 January 1992

[Original: Arabic]

The Council of the League of Arab States, meeting in resumed special session on Thursday, 16 January 1991,

Recalling its resolution 5156 of 5 December 1991 concerning the American-British accusations against the Great Socialist Libyan Arab People's Jamahiriya,

Welcoming the genuine cooperation shown by the Great Jamahiriya with regard to the ongoing inquiries relating to the distressing incidents involving the United States Pan Am aircraft and the French UTA aircraft,

Stressing the importance of cooperation by the parties concerned through legal channels with a view to bringing the truth to light and of the adoption of the legal measures necessary to ensure the achievement of that end,

DECIDES

1. To express once more its support for the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and its commendation of the Jamahiriya's assiduous desire to uncover the facts relating to the distressing incidents involving the United States Pan Am aircraft and the French UTA aircraft.

2. To reaffirm the provisions of paragraph 2 of its resolution 5156 of 5 December 1991 calling for the establishment of a joint commission of the United Nations and the League of Arab States; and to entrust the Secretary-General of the League with the task of establishing contact with the United Nations so that its Secretary-General may offer his mediation to all the parties concerned with a view to devising a peaceful settlement to the problem.

3. To urge all the parties concerned to provide the facilities necessary for the performance of the commission's task.

4. To urge the Security Council to resolve the conflict by negotiation, mediation and judicial settlement in accordance with the provisions of Article 33 of Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations.

5. To request the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution by any means that he deems appropriate; and to consider the Council as being in continuous session in order to monitor developments regarding the issue.

(RES/S/5158, 16 January 1992)

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S/23437
17 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 16 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PHILIPPINES TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the latter's note No. SCPC/8/91(1) of 16 December 1991, has the honour to state that the Philippines strictly abides by the general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and other military equipment to Yugoslavia and that no clearances required from the Department of National Defense will be issued to authorize shipments of war materials to Yugoslavia while the embargo is in force.

92-02134 3008e (E)

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S/23438
17 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF PORTUGAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text, in English and French, of a statement of the European Community and its member States on El Salvador, issued on 16 January 1992.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fernando REINO
Ambassador of Portugal
Permanent Representative
to the United Nations

Annex

STATEMENT ON EL SALVADOR

[Original: English/French]

The Community and its member States express their deep satisfaction on the occasion of the signing in Mexico City, on 16 January 1992, of the final peace agreements between the Government of El Salvador and the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMNL).

They hope that an effective implementation of these Agreements will lead to peace, internal reconciliation and reconstruction of El Salvador of which the main beneficiary will be its people.

They emphasize the important contribution of the former Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, as well as of the four countries of the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General, to this major development towards the consolidation of peace in Central America.

The European Community and its member States reiterate their determination to support the people of El Salvador in rebuilding their society and economy.

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S/23439
17 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 14 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the functioning of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

Some time ago, the Government of Sweden informed my predecessor that it would not be able to maintain after 31 October 1991 the medical unit which it had been contributing to UNIFIL since 1980. The search for a replacement has taken some time and, as a temporary measure following the withdrawal of the Swedish unit, Norway and Sweden have been jointly providing a small emergency medical team.

Having concluded the necessary consultations, it is now my intention to accept the offer of the Government of Poland to provide the medical unit. As Poland has not so far contributed to UNIFIL, I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

92-02158 2849i (E)

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/23440
17 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 14 January 1992 (S/23439) concerning the medical unit of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) David HANNAY
President of the Security Council

92-02164 3009e (E)

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23441
18 January 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 18 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a letter from the Secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation addressed to His Excellency Mr. James A. Baker III, Secretary of State of the United States of America, and His Excellency Mr. Douglas Hurd, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, through the embassies of Belgium and Italy, which are entrusted with the interests of the two countries in the Jamahiriya.

In the letter, the Jamahiriya calls for the implementation of article 14 of the 1971 Montreal Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Ahmed ELHOUDEIRI
Permanent Representative

Annex

I refer to the disintegration of Pan Am flight 103 over the village of Lockerbie in southern Scotland on 21 December 1988. After two years of investigation, the United States of America and the United Kingdom began to make random accusations against individuals, organizations and States and, when nearly three years had elapsed, the same countries directed the self-same charges against two Libyan nationals on the basis of the same investigation.

The United States of America, the United Kingdom and Libya are States parties to the 1971 Montreal Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation. Accordingly, out of respect for the principle of the ascendancy of the rule of law and in implementation of the Libyan Code of Criminal Procedure promulgated in 1953, which fixes the jurisdiction of Libyan national law, as soon as the charges were made, Libya immediately exercised its jurisdiction over the two alleged offenders in accordance with its obligation under article 5, paragraph 2, of the Montreal Convention by adopting certain measures to ascertain their presence and taking immediate steps to institute a preliminary inquiry. It notified the States mentioned in article 5, paragraph 1, of the Convention that the suspects were in custody.

It is incontestable that the 1971 Montreal Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised in accordance with national law (in the present case Libyan law), as stated in article 5, paragraph 3. As a State party to the Convention and in accordance with paragraph 2 of the same article, we took such measures as might be necessary to establish our jurisdiction over any of the offences mentioned in article 1, paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c) and article 1, paragraph 2, because the alleged offender in the case was present in our territory.

Moreover, article 7 of the Convention stipulates that the Contracting Party in the territory of which the alleged offender is found shall, if it does not extradite him, submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution and that those authorities shall take their decision in the same manner as in the case of any ordinary offence of a serious nature under the law of that State.

The case was, indeed, submitted to the judicial authorities, and an examining magistrate was appointed (a Counsellor of the Supreme Court). He instituted judicial procedures to ascertain the presence of the two suspects, initiated a preliminary inquiry and issued an order for the two suspects to be taken into custody, on a tentative basis. The States mentioned in article 5, paragraph 1, of the Convention were notified accordingly and were requested to cooperate with the Libyan judicial authorities. The Libyan judicial authorities appointed to conduct the inquiry made the same request in official communications addressed to the following:

The Attorney General of the United States of America;

The Foreman of the Grand Jury in the District of Columbia, United States of America;

The French examining magistrate.

As of the present moment, however, there has been no response to any of these requests.

In taking these measures, Libya has given practical expression to its deep sorrow at the tragic and criminal destruction of the aircraft, and it has on more than one occasion expressed its respect for the principle of the ascendancy of the rule of law.

After calling on the other parties concerned to cooperate, and while expecting the cooperation requested to be fully forthcoming, Libya has received from the United States of America and the United Kingdom not only the outright refusal of such cooperation but even the threat of the use of force and an aggregate reaction that has made any negotiated settlement impossible.

It is to be noted that article 14, paragraph 1, of the Convention stipulates that any dispute between two or more contracting States which cannot be settled through negotiation, shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration.

Article 33, paragraph 1, of Chapter VI of the United Nations Charter, entitled "Pacific settlement of disputes", stipulates that the parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration or judicial settlement.

Libya urges the United States of America and the United Kingdom to be governed by the voice of reason and law, to give their prompt agreement to arbitration in accordance with article 14, paragraph 1, of the Convention and to sit down with us as soon as possible in order to elaborate details in order to assist in the preparation of the dispute for arbitration.

Libya affirms its unqualified condemnation of terrorism in all its forms, it censures any participation in a crime of this type, and it specifically denies any association with, knowledge of or consent to the acts which led to the crash of the Pan Am aircraft.

Libya will be happy to exert the utmost efforts for the elimination of all forms of terrorism. I hope that the proposals we have made will meet with your agreement.

Ibrahim M. BISHARI
Secretary of the People's Committee
for Foreign Liaison and
International Cooperation

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S/23442
20 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 20 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MOROCCO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to request that the Security Council extend an invitation to His Excellency Mr. Adnan Omran, Under Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, to address the Council under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure during the Council's discussion of the item presently on its agenda.

(Signed) Ahmed SNOUSSI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Kingdom of Morocco
to the United Nations

92-02382 2764c (E)

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23443
20 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 13 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF FIJI TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Fiji to the United Nations has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note of 16 December 1991 in which information on the measures instituted by Governments to meet the obligations set out in paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 was sought.

The Permanent Representative wishes to state that the Government of the Republic of Fiji has never purchased weapons nor traded in military equipment with Yugoslavia. It does not plan to do so in future, and will institute the necessary measures to ensure Fiji's conformity with paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991.

92-02285 2882f (E)

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S/23444
20 January 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

NOTE VERBALE DATED 15 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF UKRAINE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note SCPC/8/91(1) of 16 December 1991, has the honour to transmit the following information concerning the measures taken by Ukraine pursuant to Security Council resolutions 713 (1991) and 724 (1991) relating to the situation in Yugoslavia.

In accordance with the basic principles of its foreign policy, Ukraine is giving all possible support to United Nations efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Yugoslavia; in particular, it is implementing United Nations Security Council resolution 713 (1991).

In his address to the United Nations General Assembly on 30 September 1991, the President of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (now the President of Ukraine), L. M. Kravchuk, stated that "Security Council resolution 713 (1991) ... has charted a peaceful course towards solving the problems confronting the peoples of Yugoslavia".

In fulfilment of the requirements of resolutions 713 (1991) and 724 (1991), Ukraine is fully abiding by their provisions regarding the implementation of a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia. Compliance with these decisions is being monitored by the appropriate State organs of Ukraine, including the frontier guards and the customs service.

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S/23445
20 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 20 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF SOMALIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to forward a copy of a letter dated 11 January 1992 received from Omer Arteh Qhalib requesting me to present the deteriorating situation of Somalia to the Security Council of the United Nations. I also understand that Mr. Arteh had presented the case to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the President of the Security Council in his letter Ref: PR/OF/12/91 dated 15/12/1991 of which a copy is attached.

As you know Mr. Arteh was appointed as the interim Prime Minister for Somalia within the context of arrangements agreed upon by all the Somali political parties that participated in the Somali National reconciliation conference held in Djibouti in July 1991.

As the civil war situation in Somalia is worsening by the day, I support Mr. Arteh's appeal for the Security Council to convene immediately a meeting to consider the deteriorating human dilemma prevailing in Somalia.

I would be very grateful if this letter and its enclosure be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fatun Mohamed HASSAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex I

Letter dated 11 January 1992 from the Prime Minister of Somalia addressed to the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Somalia to the United Nations

You are hereby authorized to present to the United Nations Security Council the deteriorating situation in Somalia particularly the fighting in Mogadishu.

I would like to take this opportunity to commend the courageous and effective role played by the Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations Mr. James Jonah and his delegation.

I am confident that with the background knowledge of the new Secretary-General Dr. Boutros-Ghali and his prior commitment to reconciliation in Somalia, the United Nations Security Council will come up with a programme of effective action to end the fighting and contribute to cementing peace and stability in the country.

On my part, I shall avail myself for any explanation or clarification that I may be required to present when I attend the Security Council meeting.

(Signed) Omer Arteh GHALIB
Prime Minister of Somalia

Annex II

Letter dated 15 December 1991 from the Prime Minister of Somalia addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I understand that the President of the Organization of Islamic Summit Conference H.E. Mr. Abdou Diouf, has sent a communication to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in connection with the unsettled situation in Somalia.

I shall be most grateful if you could include this item on the agenda and advise me as to the most convenient time for me to arrive at the United Nations Headquarters in order to discuss the issue with members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Omer Arteh GHALIB
Prime Minister of Somalia

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S/23446
20 January 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 20 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I should like to inform you that the United States Air Force is persisting in its violations of Iraqi airspace. The violations have been as follows:

7-8 January 1992

Eighteen sorties, flown by seven two-aircraft formations and four single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 800 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 1,000 to 6,000 metres, centred over Dohuk, Zakho, Mosul, Irbil, Tall Afar, Amadiyah, Dukan and Ayn Zalah.

8-9 January 1992

Twenty-six sorties, flown by 13 two-aircraft formations at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 2,000 to 6,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

9-10 January 1992

Eighteen sorties, flown by eight two-aircraft formations and two single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 950 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 4,000 to 6,000 metres, centred over Zakho, Dohuk, Mosul, Tall Afar, Irbil and Amadiyah.

10-11 January 1992

Twenty-seven sorties, flown by 13 two-aircraft formations and one single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 800 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 3,500 to 7,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Zakho, Dohuk, Irbil, Ayn Zalah, Rawanduz, Amadiyah and Tall Afar.

12-13 January 1992

Thirteen sorties, flown by six two-aircraft formations and one single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 800 kilometres per hour and at moderate altitudes, centred over Zakho, Dohuk, Mosul, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

14-15 January 1992

Twenty-seven sorties, flown by 13 two-aircraft formations and one single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 850 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 2,500 to 7,000 metres, centred over Zahko, Dohuk, Mosul, Irbil and Tall Afar.

15-16 January 1992

Twenty-seven sorties, flown by 13 two-aircraft formations and one single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 4,000 to 9,000 metres, centred over Mosul, Dohuk, Irbil, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

16-17 January 1992

Sixteen sorties, flown by six two-aircraft formations and four single aircraft at speeds of 640 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 1,500 to 20,000 metres, centred over Dohuk, Zakho, Mosul, Irbil, Tall Afar, Amadiyah and Ayn Zalah.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sabah Talat KADRAT
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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S/23447
21 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 21 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MOROCCO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to request that the Security Council extend an invitation to H.E. Ambassador Engin A. Ansay, Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations, to address the Council under rule 39 of its provisional rules of procedure during the Council's discussion of the item presently on its agenda.

(Signed) A. SNOUSSI
Permanent Representative
Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of
Morocco to the United Nations

92-02478 2860i (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23448
21 January 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 21 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MOROCCO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to kindly request that the text of the resolution of the Council of the League of Arab States adopted at its extraordinary session convened on 5 January 1992 concerning the situation in the Somali Democratic Republic be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmed SNOUSSI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of the Kingdom of Morocco to the
United Nations

Annex

[Original: Arabic]

Resolution adopted on 5 January 1992 by the Council of the League of Arab States at its extraordinary session concerning the situation in the Somali Democratic Republic

RESOLUTION No. 5157 ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE AT ITS EXTRAORDINARY SESSION ON 5 JANUARY 1992 CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN SOMALIA

The Council of the League,

Having considered the note of the General Secretariat, as well as note No. 11 dated 2 January 1992 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the explanatory note dated 3 January 1992 from the Arab Republic of Egypt concerning the evolution of the situation in Somalia,

Having considered the serious developments on the Somali political scene resulting from the deterioration of the situation, the internal strife and conflict, and the insecurity and instability that continue to plague the country,

Expressing its deep concern at these developments, which pose an increasing threat to the national unity and territorial integrity of Somalia and are likely, unless they are brought to an end, to cause serious damage to the supreme interests and security of the Arab nation,

Expressing its concern at the tragic plight of the Somali people and deeply regretting the thousands of deaths that occurred during the clashes in the capital, as well as the terrible deterioration of the health, social and security situation, the disintegration of the country's economic infrastructure and the paralysis of the apparatus and institutions of the State,

Reaffirming its determination to preserve the national unity and territorial integrity of Somalia and to work towards that end in order to establish peace and stability, as was stated in its resolution 5097 (eighty-sixth ordinary session) of 12 September 1991,

Having reviewed the ongoing Arab initiatives aimed at creating understanding and national reconciliation in Somalia, and at preserving the unity, security and stability of that country,

Decides:

1. To invite all the protagonists to halt their clashes forthwith in order to pave the way for a peaceful settlement of their disputes on the basis of dialogue and national understanding, the only way to avoid bloodshed among the Somali people and safeguard their supreme interests;

2. To instruct the Secretary-General immediately to undertake negotiations with the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Member States, with a view to establishing a ministerial committee with the task of immediately establishing contact as appropriate with the parties to the conflict in Somalia, in preparation for an emergency meeting to be held within the framework of the League of Arab States in order to decide on the most appropriate way of reaching a settlement that would preserve the unity of the sister nation of Somalia and guarantee security and stability for the Somali people;

3. To provide Somalia with emergency relief, calling on all the Arab countries, so as to enable the Somali people to cope with their tragic plight and avert the spectre of famine that threatens them, and to keep the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States informed;

4. To instruct the Secretary-General to open a special account for Somalia and to take such measures as he may deem necessary to determine and coordinate assistance in kind provided by the Member States, and ensure orderly distribution;

5. To pay tribute to all the regional and international organizations for their efforts in this area, and to urge them to support the efforts of the League of Arab States and coordinate their activities with the League with a view to establishing a lasting cease-fire in Somalia;

6. To thank the Secretary-General for his actions and to request him to continue using his good offices and remain seized of the question, and to leave open the possibility of a resumption of the extraordinary session at any time, if the Secretary-General so requests.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23449
21 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 21 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF GERMANY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government I have the honour to inform you of the visit to Bonn, at the request of the Special Commission established pursuant to Security Council resolution 687 (1991), by its Deputy Executive Chairman, Dr. Robert Gallucci, on 9 January 1992. On the occasion of this visit, my Government made available to him comprehensive information on supplies to Iraq by German companies which it had gathered in the course of investigations. This information has apparently contributed to a more responsive attitude by the Government of Iraq.

My Government continues to be willing to contribute substantially to the work of the Special Commission. In the view of my Government the effective discharge of the tasks set out in resolution 687 and subsequent resolutions enjoys high priority. It is also for this reason that my Government is making every effort to prosecute illegal exports to Iraq and to share the information it has gained with the Special Commission. I am convinced that the Special Commission can fulfil its mandate completely only if all Governments concerned cooperate fully by providing the Special Commission with relevant information on supplies to Iraq. It is in this spirit that my Government wishes to continue its active support of the activities of the Special Commission.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Detlev GRAF ZU RANTZAU
Ambassador

92-02538 2861i (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/842
S/23450
21 January 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 20
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Application of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan for admission to membership in the United Nations

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 6 January 1992 from the President of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

Application dated 6 January 1992 from the President of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan

The Republic of Kyrgyzstan, with reference to the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan,

Proceeding from the conviction that all nations have the right to the free determination of their political status and to the realization of their economic, social and cultural development,

Aspiring to the creation of a humane and democratic State, based on the rule of law, which guarantees the decent life, the honour and the dignity of every person living in its territory, irrespective of his or her nationality, religion and social affiliation,

Taking into consideration the important role of the United Nations in assisting the independence movements of developing countries,

Declaring its adherence to the Charter of the United Nations and its readiness to comply with its obligations under the Charter, requests you, in accordance with Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations, to consider the question of its admission to membership in the Organization.

A. AKAEV
President of the Republic
of Kyrgyzstan

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/843
S/23451
21 January 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 20
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Application of the Republic of Uzbekistan for admission to membership in the United Nations

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Republic of Uzbekistan for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 6 January 1992 from the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

Letter dated 6 January 1992 from the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Republic of Uzbekistan and in my capacity as head of this State, I have the honour to transmit this application from the Republic of Uzbekistan for admission to membership in the United Nations.

I should be very grateful if you would convey the application as soon as possible to the Security Council.

Below is the text of the declaration made in accordance with rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and with rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

Declaration

In connection with the application by the Republic of Uzbekistan for admission to membership in the United Nations, I have the honour to declare, on behalf of the Republic of Uzbekistan and in my capacity as its President, that the Republic of Uzbekistan accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to fulfil those obligations.

Islam KARIMOV
President of the Republic
of Uzbekistan

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23452
21 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON

(for the period 21 July 1991-21 January 1992)

Introduction

1. By its resolution 701 (1991) of 31 July 1991, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for a further interim period of six months, that is, until 31 January 1992. The Council also reiterated its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries; re-emphasized the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978, 1/ approved by resolution 426 (1978), and called upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate; and reiterated that UNIFIL should fully implement its mandate as defined in Council resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions. The Council requested the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned on the implementation of the resolution and to report to the Council.

2. The main developments in the UNIFIL area up to 29 November 1991 were described in a special report of that date. 2/ Reference will be made to that report where appropriate.

Organization of the Force

3. As of January 1992, the composition of UNIFIL was as follows:

Military personnel

Fiji	HQ UNIFIL	14		
	Infantry battalion	665		
	Force Mobile Reserve	34		
	Military police	9	722	a/
Finland	HQ UNIFIL	13		
	Infantry battalion	502		
	Force Mobile Reserve	20		
	Military police	9	544	
France	HQ UNIFIL	20		
	Composite battalion (maintenance company, defence company, armoured escort company)	469		
	Military police	10	499	
Ghana	HQ UNIFIL	28		
	Infantry battalion (including engineer company)	817		
	Force Mobile Reserve	36		
	Military police	7	888	a/
Ireland	HQ UNIFIL	34		
	Infantry battalion	602		
	HQ Camp Command	84		
	Force Mobile Reserve	17		
	Military police	12	749	
Italy	HQ UNIFIL	4		
	Helicopter unit	44		
	Military police	4	52	
Nepal	HQ UNIFIL	12		
	Infantry battalion	801		
	Force Mobile Reserve	31		
	Military police	5	849	a/
Norway	HQ UNIFIL	39		
	Infantry battalion	653		
	Maintenance company	169		
	Force Mobile Reserve	28		
	Military police	17	906	
Sweden	HQ UNIFIL	21		
	Logistic battalion	517	b/	
	Force Mobile Reserve	6		
	Military police	8	552	
	Total, UNIFIL			5 764

a/ Includes an officer temporarily assigned to serve as military adviser to the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

b/ See para. 7 below.

/...

The deployment of UNIFIL as of January 1992 is shown on the map attached to the present report.

4. Lieutenant-General Lars-Eric Wahlgren of Sweden continued as Commander of UNIFIL.

5. Sixty-five military observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) assisted UNIFIL in the performance of its tasks. These unarmed officers are organized as Observer Group Lebanon and are under the operational control of the Force Commander of UNIFIL. They man the five observation posts along the Lebanese side of the Israel-Lebanon armistice demarcation line. They also operate four mobile teams in that part of the area of operation which is controlled by Israel. Two military observers are assigned to UNIFIL headquarters.

6. Logistic support for UNIFIL was provided by the Swedish logistic battalion, elements of the French composite battalion, the Norwegian maintenance company, the Ghanaian engineer company and the Italian helicopter unit and by some sections of the civilian staff, especially in the areas of communications and vehicle maintenance. UNIFIL employed 530 civilian staff, of whom 165 were recruited internationally and 365 locally.

7. The medical unit, which Sweden had provided since 1980, was withdrawn at the end of October 1991. Since the lengthy search for a replacement had not been completed at that time, temporary arrangements were made, whereby Norway and Sweden jointly provided a small medical team for emergencies. This team will be replaced at the end of April 1992 by a regular medical unit from Poland. 3/, 4/

8. The Force Mobile Reserve, a composite mechanized company, currently consisting of elements from seven contingents (Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Ireland, Nepal, Norway and Sweden), has frequently been called upon to reinforce UNIFIL battalions when serious incidents have occurred and during rotations.

9. I regret to report that one Irish, one Nepalese and one Swedish soldier lost their lives as a result of firing. A Ghanaian soldier died as a result of a traffic accident. Fourteen others suffered injuries as a result of firing or explosions and three as a result of traffic accidents. Since the establishment of UNIFIL, 184 military members of the Force have died, 69 as a result of firing or mine or bomb explosions, 78 in accidents and 37 from other causes. Two hundred and seventy-two have been wounded by firing or mine or bomb explosions.

10. UNIFIL has continued its programme of protective works at positions throughout its area of deployment. Work has also continued on a new compound near Ebel es Saqi for the headquarters of the Norwegian battalion; the move into the new headquarters has been nearly completed. Work has commenced on a new, more secure headquarters for the Irish battalion, near Tibnin.

11. UNIFIL continued to have difficulty meeting its requirements for land and premises. The main reason for this is that for several years the Government of Lebanon has failed to reimburse the owners of the properties used by UNIFIL. The last time such payments were made was in 1987. This problem has been raised with the Lebanese authorities on numerous occasions.

Cooperation with the Lebanese Army

12. As in the past, UNIFIL from time to time sought the Lebanese Army's assistance to deal with internal security situations in the UNIFIL area which could not be solved by the Lebanese gendarmerie. This assistance has proven effective, generally requiring no more than the dispatch of a few officers for a short time. In mid-November 1991, however, protracted clashes among the inhabitants of Tayr Dibbah, a village close to the north-western limits of the UNIFIL area, occasioned the deployment of a company-sized Lebanese Army detachment. The members of the detachment searched houses and confiscated weapons and within three days the situation was brought back to normal. The Lebanese Army has since maintained a presence in the village.

13. In accordance with its mandate of assisting the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the UNIFIL area, UNIFIL continued discussions with the Lebanese military authorities concerning arrangements for the transfer to the Lebanese Army of responsibility for security in certain areas presently controlled by UNIFIL. The deployment of the Lebanese Army in 1991 to other parts of southern Lebanon, including the Tyre pocket, added impetus to these discussions, as did the Army's success in Tayr Dibbah. Agreement has now been reached that the western part of the Ghanaian battalion sector should be handed over to the Lebanese Army, as recommended by a mixed military working group comprising representatives of the Lebanese Army and UNIFIL. The area in question is generally west of Marakah; of the villages shown on the map attached to the present report it includes Burj Rahhal, Bidyas, Dayr Qanun an Nahr, Abbasiyah, Tura, Tayr Dibbah and Al Bazuriyah. The handover is to take place as soon as the necessary arrangements have been made. The UNIFIL troops thus freed will be redeployed to the east and south, where there is a greater need for their presence.

Situation in the UNIFIL area of operation

14. Israel continued to control in southern Lebanon an area manned by the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) and the de facto forces (DFF), the so-called "South Lebanon Army". The boundaries of the Israeli-controlled area (ICA) have not been clearly defined but are determined de facto by the forward positions of IDF and DFF. It includes territory adjacent to the armistice demarcation line, parts of the Fijian, Nepalese, Irish and Finnish battalion sectors and the entire Norwegian battalion sector, as well as sizeable areas to the north of the UNIFIL area of operation. IDF and DFF maintained 65 military positions within the UNIFIL area of operation, as shown on the attached map. The map also indicates where the ICA extends beyond the limits of UNIFIL's area of operations.

15. The Norwegian battalion sector is a special case as it has been entirely within the ICA since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982. UNIFIL has nevertheless continued to do everything possible to ensure the peaceful character of the sector, in accordance with its mandate. As was pointed out to the Israeli authorities, this requires that IDF/DFF should not undertake military operations in the sector. For some time UNIFIL's position in this regard was respected and the inhabitants of the sector were able to lead comparatively peaceful lives. However, Israel changed its policy and, during the reporting period, IDF/DFF again undertook frequent operations there including foot and vehicle patrols and shooting into and within the sector. The security services organized by Israel established civil administrations in Chebaa, Kafr Hammam and Kafer Chouba, villages which in the past had been able to prevent the establishment of such administrations.

16. UNIFIL continued to oppose attempts by armed elements to enter or operate within its area of deployment. At times this led to friction at UNIFIL checkpoints, occasionally followed by harassment and threats directed at members of the Force. As the members of the Security Council were informed at the time, a serious incident took place on 14 September 1991, when UNIFIL intercepted three armed men west of Yatar, in the Nepalese battalion sector. The three men made as if to give themselves up but then suddenly fired a rocket-propelled grenade, killing a Nepalese soldier on the spot. Fire was returned and one of the three men was killed. The other two withdrew. The identity of the three remains unknown. In the same sector, explosive devices placed at UNIFIL posts injured a total of four Nepalese soldiers in two incidents on 10 August and 31 October 1991.

17. Another serious incident, of which members of the Security Council were informed the same day, took place on 13 September 1991, following the landing of six armed Palestinians in rubber dinghies on the shore near Naqoura. Three of the six landed at UNIFIL headquarters, were apprehended by UNIFIL and subsequently handed over to the Lebanese authorities in Beirut. The other three landed south of Naqoura and detained 12 UNIFIL soldiers who had been on their morning exercise run. UNIFIL representatives immediately began negotiations with the Palestinians, with a view to getting them to give up their hostages and turning themselves over to UNIFIL. At the same time, DFF surrounded the location, a vacant building not far from the Israeli border installations; Israeli naval vessels came close inshore and Israeli helicopters hovered in the vicinity. While discussions were still under way, the building came under automatic weapons fire from all directions, killing a Swedish soldier and wounding three French and two Swedish soldiers. One of the Palestinians was killed and another seriously wounded. They were taken by the IDF. The United Nations has protested to the Palestine Liberation Organization about the actions of its members in this incident. It has similarly protested to the Government of Israel about the actions of IDF/DFF.

18. During the period under review, UNIFIL recorded 52 operations by resistance groups against IDF/DFF (10 in August, 9 in September, 17 in October, 5 in November, 8 in December and 3 in the first half of January). The main means employed in these operations were roadside bombs, but there

were also attacks with small arms, rocket-propelled grenades and rockets. The roadside bombs claimed a number of casualties among IDF/DFF. They also claimed civilian victims: on 13 August two men were wounded in an explosion near Bayt Yahun, and on 6 September two women were killed in an explosion near Al Qantarah.

19. As already reported in November 1991, 2/ IDF/DFF increasingly reacted to attacks by firing indiscriminately into nearby villages, especially after sustaining casualties. They employed heavy artillery, tanks and sometimes helicopter gunships. The villages of Yatar (13 October, 17 January), Tibnin (6 October, 17 January), Haddathah (13 August, 6 October, 17 January), Ayta az Zutt (13 August, 6 October), Brashit (13 August, 23-31 August, 6 October), Qabrikha (17 August), Majdal Silm (4 October), Frun (8 August) and Deir Siriane (29 July) were targets of such firing. At least 7 Lebanese civilians were killed and 30 wounded by IDF/DFF fire. During the nine-day-long shelling of Brashit at the end of August, several thousand people fled their homes to seek safety further away.

20. There has also been a substantial increase in the number of firings by IDF/DFF at or close to UNIFIL positions. UNIFIL reported 263 cases of such firing, compared to 90 during the previous six-month period. A very serious incident on 15 November, in which DFF shot and killed an Irish soldier at At Tiri, was reported in detail on 29 November 1991. 2/ In the same village, Irish soldiers narrowly escaped death and injury in the night of 22/23 December when IDF/DFF fired two tank flechette (antipersonnel) rounds, one of which hit UNIFIL position 6-44. These incidents were vigorously protested to the Israeli military authorities.

21. In the small village of Rshaf, IDF/DFF have for some weeks now prevented the inhabitants from going directly to the neighbouring villages to the north, with which they have traditionally had much more frequent communications than with the villages to the south in the ICA. This restriction was imposed following a bomb explosion in Rshaf on 29 December, which caused casualties among the DFF. As a result, shortages developed in the village and UNIFIL, together with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), has provided the villagers with food and fuel. On 17 January another bomb explosion in Rshaf caused further casualties among the DFF, who responded by firing at Yatar, Haddathah and Tibnin.

22. As in the past, UNIFIL troops detonated mines, roadside bombs and unexploded remnants of war and dismantled ordnance of various types in the area of deployment. Forty-six controlled explosions were carried out.

23. UNIFIL continued to extend humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in its area, to the extent possible within available resources. Such assistance was provided in the form of medical supplies, water, clothes, food, fuel, electricity, engineering work and escort for farmers. In addition, water projects, equipment or services to schools and gifts of materials to social services and needy people were provided from resources made available by troop-contributing Governments. UNIFIL medical centres and

mobile teams provided care to an average of 3,000 civilian patients per month and a field dental programme was also provided. The Force cooperated closely on humanitarian matters with the Lebanese authorities, the United Nations agencies and programmes operating in Lebanon, ICRC and non-governmental organizations.

Financial aspects

24. By its resolution 46/194 of 20 December 1991, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNIFIL at a rate not to exceed $13,337,000 gross ($13,089,000 net) per month for the period beginning 1 February 1992, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond its current mandate period. The authorization is subject to the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as to the actual level of commitments to be entered into for each mandate period that may be approved subsequent to 31 January 1992. Should the Council decide to extend UNIFIL, the costs to the United Nations for maintaining the Force would be within the commitment authorized by the Assembly in its resolution 46/194, assuming an average maximum force strength of 5,850 troops and continuance of the Force's existing responsibilities.

25. At the beginning of January 1992, unpaid assessed contributions to the UNIFIL Special Account for the period since the inception of the Force through 31 January 1992, amounted to $264.1 million.

Observations

26. The last six months have been more difficult than preceding periods both for UNIFIL and for the inhabitants of south Lebanon. Hostilities between Lebanese resistance groups and IDF/DFF intensified and the number of casualties rose.

27. UNIFIL continued, to the best of its ability, to prevent its area from being used for hostile activities. It also continued to do all it could to protect civilians caught up in the conflict, although its ability to do so was limited by the amount of firing directed at UNIFIL itself. I appeal to all parties concerned both to respect UNIFIL's international and impartial status and to show proper regard for the lives of non-combatant men, women and children.

28. The hostilities in the UNIFIL area have generally focused on certain IDF/DFF positions that are close to population centres and in areas where UNIFIL is deployed. My predecessor proposed to the Government of Israel that IDF/DFF be withdrawn from these positions, which would then be taken over by UNIFIL. It is clear that such a move would have a beneficial effect and that the proposal merits an early and positive response.

29. The Lebanese Army's forthcoming assumption of responsibility for a part of the UNIFIL area of operation is encouraging. This important step continues the process of Lebanese Army deployment, which has brought it to Tyre and other parts of southern Lebanon and it will certainly contribute to internal stability and to the restoration of the Government's authority in the area. UNIFIL also benefits from the move, as it frees personnel to strengthen its deployment in other parts of the area of operation. I look forward to further such moves and to their being matched by the progressive deployment of UNIFIL to the international border in accordance with Security Council resolution 425 (1978).

30. Israel's general attitude to the situation in southern Lebanon and to UNIFIL's mandate remains as described in previous reports. The Israeli authorities continue to state that they have no territorial ambitions in Lebanon, that the "security zone" is a temporary arrangement necessitated by the security of northern Israel so long as the Lebanese Government is not able to exercise effective authority and prevent its territory from being used to launch attacks against Israel. While taking note of the Lebanese Government's efforts to restore its authority in southern Lebanon, the Israeli Government is not at present prepared to modify the arrangements which, in spite of resolution 425 (1978), it has established on Lebanese territory. Nor does it consider that UNIFIL, as a peace-keeping force, can replace them. The Israeli authorities have recently added that, following the beginning of the Arab-Israeli peace talks, all problems between Israel and Lebanon should be dealt with in the bilateral talks in the framework of the peace process, including the interpretation and implementation of resolution 425 (1978) and subsequent resolutions of the Security Council. Meanwhile Israel continues to maintain the DFF and to consolidate its hold over the ICA, which is increasingly becoming separated from the rest of Lebanon.

31. The Government of Lebanon has outlined its position in a letter which its Permanent Representative to the United Nations addressed to me on 17 January 1992. 5/ In that letter the Permanent Representative also informed me that the Lebanese Government has decided to request the Security Council to extend UNIFIL's mandate for a further period of six months.

32. While the situation in the area has remained difficult and UNIFIL is still far from being able to carry out its mandate, the Force's contribution to stability in this very volatile region remains important. It is all the more valuable at a time when Arabs and Israelis are engaged in peace negotiations. I therefore recommend that the Security Council accept the Lebanese Government's request and extend UNIFIL's mandate for another period of six months, that is, until 31 July 1992.

33. Given the great and growing demand for the peace-keeping services of the United Nations and the financial burden which this entails for Member States, I intend to examine critically the costs of all existing operations. UNIFIL, with its budget of over $157 million net per annum accounts for an important proportion of current expenditure on peace-keeping. My attention has been drawn to the Secretariat's review of the scale and deployment of UNIFIL whose

results were conveyed to the Security Council by my predecessor a year ago. 6/ Like him I consider the recommendations summarized in paragraph 59 of that document to be on the right lines and I would urge the Council to approve them. They would permit a reduction of some 10 per cent in the military strength of UNIFIL without affecting the Force's operational capability to carry out the tasks assigned to it by the Security Council.

34. While urging the Security Council to enable me to make economies in UNIFIL's future operations, I must also draw attention to the continuing serious shortfall in the funding of the Force. At present, unpaid assessments amount to some $264 million. This represents money owed to the Member States contributing troops to serve in UNIFIL, often in conditions of danger and discomfort. It is worth remembering that those Member States contribute their troops voluntarily to the Force; they are not obliged to do so. I appeal to all Member States to pay their assessments promptly and in full and to clear all remaining arrears.

35. In conclusion, I wish to pay tribute to Lieutenant-General Lars-Eric Wahlgren, the Force Commander, and to all the men and women under his command and operational control, both military and civilian, for the manner in which they have carried out their difficult task. Their discipline and bearing have been of a high order, reflecting credit on themselves, on their countries and on the United Nations.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1978, document S/12611.

2/ S/23255.

3/ S/23439.

4/ S/23440.

5/ S/23435.

6/ S/22129/Add.1.

وزع قوة الامم المتحدة المؤقتة في لبنان
في كانون الثاني/يناير ١٩٩٢

一九九二年一月联黎部队的部署情况

UNIFIL DEPLOYMENT AS OF JANUARY 1992

DÉPLOIMENT DE LA FINAL AU MOIS DE JANVIER 1992

ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ ВСООНЛ НА ЯНВАРЬ 1992 ГОДА

DESPLIEGUE DE LA FPNUL EN ENERO DE 1992

LEBANON

ISRAEL

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

AN NABATIYAH AT TAHTA

NORBATT

FINBATT

GHANBATT

FIJIBATT

IRISHBATT

NEPBATT

ŞÛR (TYRE)

TRANSIT BASE

NAQOURA

UNIFIL HQ

SWEDBAT

FRINCOBAT

ITALAIR

COMPOSITE MP COY

OGL

Ar Rashidiyah

Ra's al 'Ayn

Ra's an Naqurah (Rosh Hanigra)

Shelomi

Hanita

Elon

Kerem Ben Zimra

Alma

Majdal Shams

Ramot Naftali

Marjayoun

Aitaroun

Bint Jubayl

Yaroun

Ayta ash Sha'b

Alma ash Sha'b

Naqoura

Burj ash Shamali

Tayr Harfa

Shihin

Jabal Blat

Ra's ad Duraynat

Al Bayyadah

Maydal Zun

Sarbin

Kafr Kila

Ramyah

Hannawiyah

Al Bazuriyah

Kafr Dunin

Ayn Ba'al

Davt Qimin

Davt Nagar

Jaroun

Al Qulaylah

Ramlaiyah

Ar Sultaniyah

Al Yatun

Mahmudiyah

Ansar

Az Zarqiyah

Kafr Tibnit

Qal'at ash Shqif

Arnoun

Chateau de Beaufort

Yohmor

Kafr Kila

Kafr Qila

Kafr Kouba

Kfar Kila

Kfar Giladi

Qiryat Shemona

Khirbat Silm

Majdal Silm

Ramot

Kafr Shuba

Kafr Hamam

Kafr Chouba

Ain Qinya

Ain Ata

Ain Ebel

Ain Boussouar

Kfar Kouk

Kfar Kouba

Chebaa

Kfar Chouba

Ain Qana

Ain Kana

Ain Mir

Ain Mir

Ain Kfar

Ain Kfar

Ain Kfar

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 35
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 21 January 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and further to our previous letters concerning Israeli aggression and practices in southern Lebanon, I have the honour to inform you that Israel has continued its attacks on villagers and their property in the south of the country. In recent weeks, it has continued bombing Tebnin, Haris, Hadatha and Aita El-Jabal, which it has besieged, as well as Rashaf, situated outside the border area. On Monday, 20 January 1992, it also bombed Kleile. The results of these acts of aggression are as follows:

1. At least 80 per cent of the inhabitants have been forced to flee those villages;

2. Israel has been able to cut off the Rashaf-Hadatha road and build a new road linking Rashaf to Beit Yahoun within the so-called "security zone", which is virtually tantamount to incorporating Rashaf into the area occupied by Israel and isolating it from the rest of the country.

The Lebanese Government denounces and condemns these latest acts of Israeli aggression, and alerts the international community to the fact that Israel is seeking to extend the zone which it occupies in Lebanese territory, even as it participates in the peace negotiations under way in Washington in the search for a just and lasting settlement to the conflict in the Middle East. The Lebanese Government reserves the right to call on the Security Council to consider ways and means of putting an end to the unwarranted attacks which Israel is constantly launching in southern Lebanon, in the light of the threat which they pose to international peace and security.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Khalil MAKKAWI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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21 January 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 21 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and with reference to his note verbale SCPC/8/91(1) dated 16 December 1991, has the honour to inform him that the Government has taken all necessary measures to apply the provisions of paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 713 (1991) concerning the implementation of a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia.

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